



PA-13 Friendly home – moral inhabitants?

Nartova-Bochaver, S., National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia
Reznichenko, S., National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia
Dmitrieva, N., National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia
Bochaver, A., National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

Home environment is one of the most important psychological sources for the personality development and growth but it hasn't been enough investigated until now. In this research we based on the ideas of environmental psychology (Heft, 2001; Kytta, 2004; Gosling, 2005; Ingold, 2000; Nartova-Bochaver, 2015) and moral development psychology (Eisenberg-Berg, 1979; Schmitt, 1986; Haidt, 2008; Janoff-Bulman, 2013). We defined the home environment as integrity of physical, social, and existential properties satisfying inhabitants' needs (for security, comfort, identity, etc.). Our study is aimed at investigation of the connection between home environment friendliness and moral motivation level. We hypothesized that home environment friendliness is positively connected with person's moral motive level. Respondents were 260 students (55 males), Mage=20.6, SD=4.6. The questionnaires of Functionality of Home Environment (Nartova-Bochaver et al., 2015), Personal Relevance of Home Environment (Nartova-Bochaver et al., 2015), Moral Motives Scale (Janoff-Bulman & Carnes, 2013) were used. Many positive significant connections between investigated variables were revealed as expected. Moreover, several motives (Helping fairness, Social justice, Social order, Self-restraint) were predicted by home friendliness. Much more connections in males as compared with females (54 against 7) were found. Results confirmed that home environment is an important correlate or even a factor of moral development. These attitudes seem to be embedded in such properties of home as its resource, self-presentation, and usability. The friendlier and more welcoming home is, the more positive and altruistic inhabitants are; especially, males in their moral motivations are more sensitive to home influences. Supported by Russian Science Foundation, Project 14-18-02163.

PO1-33 Impact of psychological sovereignty on mental well-being in Russian youth and adults

Nartova-Bochaver, S., National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia

The psychological sovereignty (PS) is a person's ability of protecting his/her psychological space (Nartova-Bochaver, 2008, 2010, 2015). As a phenomenon, psychological sovereignty is a trait of lower order playing adaptive role: preventing invasions from outside and keeping personal boundaries safe. It is shown that sovereign people are more authentic, less depressive, can communicate more efficiently. But most of these data have been got in adolescents only. Our study is aimed at investigation of the connection between sovereignty and well-being parameters in youth and adulthood. We assumed that 1) the personal sovereignty is positively connected with well-being, and 2) this connection is moderated by age. Our tools were: The Personal Sovereignty Questionnaire – 2010 (PSQ-2010) and seven well-known scales to measure independent variable. 288 respondents (66 males) were distributed into two groups depending on the age: 199 respondents of Mage=19.5 years, 89 - of Mage=32.8 years. Correlation and multi-regression analyses were used. We have revealed 70 interpretable positive connections between PS and well-being parameters in youth; hypothesized adapting function of the sovereignty was confirmed. On the contrary to our expectations, we have got only 20 connections in adults. We have also found that PS strongly predicts many well-being parameters in youth but doesn't in adults. Based on E.Erikson's and R.Havighurst's theories we explain why PS has been losing its protective role within transition from youth to adulthood. Early in life, people need achieving emotional independence of parents and other adults; thus, s/he needs much sovereignty. Adults have to start a family, rear children, manage a home. They need sharing their time and place, even identity, and sovereignty can prevent these goals.

PO2-41 The sexy seven descriptors of sexuality in Brazil and their relationships with big five factors of personality, and self-esteem

Natividade, J.C., Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Hutz, C.S., Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

In the process of selecting descriptors that were representative of the characteristics of personality, many terms concerning sexuality were not included as trait markers. Consequently, idiosyncrasies of human sexuality were left out of the explanatory models of personality. However, individual differences in sexuality-related characteristics are relevant to the explanation of many phenomena, especially those related to reproductive behaviors and strategies. A pioneering study conducted by Schmitt and Buss (2000) in the USA turned to the terms in the dictionaries and found seven dimensions, which explained characteristics of human sexuality. The present research aimed to map the structure of sexuality person descriptors on Brazilian Portuguese language, and to test relationships between sexuality and big five personality traits. A selection of descriptors resulted in a list of 28 adjectives, which were put to empirical test for participants evaluate how well each could describe them. In the first study (N = 331), we found seven explanatory dimensions from sexuality descriptors, whose content resembled those found by Schmitt and Buss (2000). Second study